

DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE

YEAR.

1948.

DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

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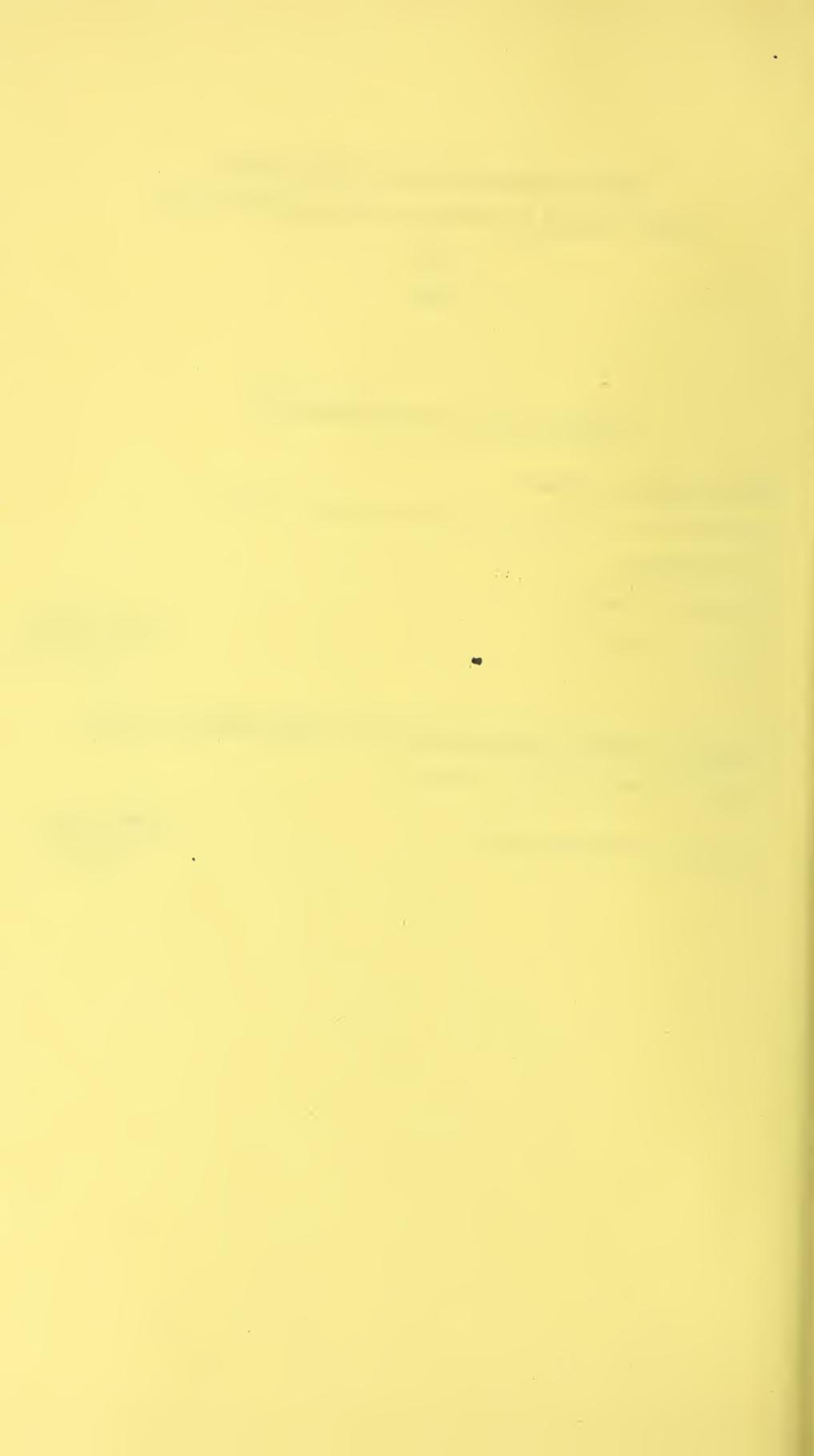
County Offices,
Alton Street,
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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1949, which is submitted under Article 17 and subsection 5 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935 and circular 3/49 of the Ministry of Health.

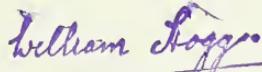
The Report deals generally with matters relating to the health of the population and contains no special comments inserted upon the instructions of the Council.

I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation which the Council has given me in the discharge of my duties throughout the year.

In addition, I have to acknowledge the assistance willingly given me in the preparation of this Report and throughout the year, by my colleagues, Mr. F. Craze, Clerk to the Council, Miss Sayce, Financial Officer, and Mr. D.J. Francis, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Area Medical Officer of Health

1st September 1949.

SECTION A.-STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:-

The District is entirely agricultural in character. There is much fine scenery especially in the west where the Black mountains form an impressive boundary, and a fertile field for the naturalist and the landscape painter. The area has preserved its original charm and beauty, but appears to be less well known than other parts of the County for the influx of summer visitors is not large.

Area in Acres.	86,043
Number of Inhabited houses on 31.12.48.	2,392
Rateable Value	£23,905
Sum Represented by the Penny Rate.	£98
Registrar General's Estimated Resident Population.	8,368

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR:-

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.	20.3
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	34.1
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (crude)	10.6

DEATHS FROM Puerperal Causes:-

	Deaths.	Total Births
		Rate per 1,000.
Heading No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Heading No. 30. Other Maternal Causes	-	-

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.1
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

POPULATION:-

The Registrar General's Estimate of the resident population is 8,368, which is an increase of 710 upon that of the previous year. The population has shown some increase over a number of years at the census of 1931 the figure was 7,898. The estimated average number of persons per occupied house is 3.5, and the estimated number of persons per acre is 0.097. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths is 81, which is an increase of 10 upon the figure recorded for the area in 1947.

The next page gives a table of population according to parish.

DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TABLE OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO PARISH.

PARISH.	ACREAGE	INHABITED HOUSES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.
Abbotsdale.	5,503	97	339
Bakewell.	1,178	75	87
Bredwardine.	2,262	58	203
Old Dovedale.	6,543	214	749
Great Wall.	5,179	53	185
Cherry.	2,294	122	427
Dove Stone.	5,376	101	352
Dale.	869	17	60
Upper Harold.	1,853	150	525
Kingsbrough.	846	11	39
Kirkcudbright.	3,353	78	272
Wilcock.	2,169	53	185
Kingsstore.	2,026	262	916
Lambley.	1,087	11	38
Llanvynoe.	4,609	43	150
Linton.	6,260	150	525
Madley.	5,358	235	816
Monkcastlechurch Eskley.	4,586	66	231
Newton.	1,754	47	165
Onop.	2,465	121	424
Peworthchurch.	5,164	166	581
Rowstone.	1,667	25	87
St. Beveteux.	1,102	38	133
St. Margaret's.	2,609	58	203
Threlkeld.	448	13	45
Wennington.	1,625	224	84
Turnastone.	539	12	42
Upton.	1,126	24	84
Warkchurch.	2,716	70	245
Wetherome.	1,254	34	119
Wirksworth.	732	16	56
TOTAL.	34,532	2392	8367

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 143 (95 males and 78 Females) giving a birth rate of 20.3 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. This shows a decrease upon the figure for the previous year which was 22.2 per 1,000 of estimated population. The number of stillborn births was 8 (4 males and 4 Females). This figure is six less than that of the year 1947. The births which occurred out of wedlock formed 11% of the total live births.

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered was 6, (1 male and 5 females) which double the number registered in 1947. This gives a stillbirth rate of 7.5 per 1,000 resident population which compares with the rates for the year of 1946 and 1947 of 6.42 per 1,000 resident population. If the number of stillbirths occurring is considered in relation to the total number of births it is found that the stillbirth rate is 54.1 per 1,000 total births.

DEATHS.

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the area after deduction of deaths of non-resident and addition of deaths of persons occurring outside the area, was 89. This number is formed of 45 deaths of males and 44 deaths of females, and on the basis of the estimated resident



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Population the crude death rate is 10.6 per 1,000 population. This rate is almost identical with that for the year for England and Wales (10.8) for 1,100 civilian population.

The number of deaths during 1948, is 10 less than the number which occurred in 1947. It will be noticed that the numbers of male and female deaths are almost identical.

A table showing the principal causes of death according to sex and mortality rates is given below.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SEX AND MORTALITY RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

Reg. Gen's Heading No.	Causes.	Male	Female	Persons.	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated population
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	1	5	6	0.7
13.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity & oesophagus (males)	1	-	1	0.1
	Cancer of Uterus (Female)	-	1	1	0.1
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	-	1	1	0.1
16.	Cancer of all Sites.	4	3	7	0.8
18.	Intracranial Vascular Lesions.	6	7	15	1.6
19.	Heart Disease.	9	15	24	2.9
20.	Other diseases of the Circulatory System.	2	1	3	0.4
21.	Bronchitis.	4	-	4	0.5
22.	Pneumonia.	4	1	5	0.6
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	1	-	1	0.1
27.	Other Digestive Diseases.	-	3	3	0.4
28.	Nephritis.	1	1	2	0.2
31.	Premature Birth.	1	-	1	0.1
32.	Congenital Malformations, birth injury, infantile Disease.	1	5	6	0.7
33.	Suicide.	1	1	2	0.2
34.	Road Traffic Accidents.	-	1	1	0.1
36.	All other Causes.	9	-	9	1.1
ALL CAUSES.		40	40	86	7.6

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA:-LABORATORY FACILITIES:-

Facilities for laboratory investigations are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at the County Offices Hereford. This is of great value to the Department in the investigation of many matters affecting Public Health.

The following table shows the number of examinations carried out by the Laboratory at the request of your Department:-

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sputa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Eggs (Duck)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water (Bacteriological)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Water (Chemical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

HOSPITALS:-

The needs of the population are met by the Hospitals in the City of Hereford. Accommodation for cases of infectious disease is available at Stretton Sugwas Hospital. On the appointed day under the National Health Service Act, these hospitals vested in the Regional Hospital Board.

AMBULANCE:-

The ambulances in the City of Hereford are used to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of the District. Transport of cases of infectious disease is provided by the ambulance stationed at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital.

SECTION C:- SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:-WATER:-

As the area is a large Rural District, the water supplies are provided mainly by small separate sources. Many dwellings depend upon private wells of the shallow type. In addition there are a number of small private piped schemes and piped supplies provided by the Rural District Council in the parishes of Longtown, Clifford, and Dorstone. The Council continued the management of the water scheme installed at the former R.A.F. establishment which gives a piped supply of potable water in Kington and Madley.

This system uses water from the River Wye, which is chemically treated and chlorinated. The pumping station lies outside of the boundary of the Rural District, being situated within the Hereford Rural District. It provides water of potable quality for the use of persons who are living in the former R.A.F. buildings, and in addition, other dwellings and premises in the vicinity.

The piped schemes in the parishes of Clifford and Dorstone and Longtown utilise springs arising upon high ground and feed the main systems by gravitation. No purification plant is necessary at any of these schemes, each of which supplies a portion of the parish.

The following table gives number of dwellings supplied from public water mains.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Number of Domestic Supplies.</u>								
Clifford	92
Dorstone	41
Longtown	60
Madley	420

The water of the Clifford scheme is somewhat peaty, but none of waters used for domestic supply within the area appear to have any appreciable effect upon metals, and water mains are usually of galvanised iron. There is one stand-pipe in use on the Clifford scheme, and one on the Dorstone Scheme.

During the year, shortage of water was still experienced in Clifford parish, although an additional storage tank of 20,000 gallons capacity was installed in the previous year. For a time it appeared to improve the supplies but subsequent shortage showed that there was a significant fall in the amount of water collected from certain of the springs.

In addition to these piped schemes provided by the Local Authority there are a number of other small piped schemes owned by private owners. A list of the more important of these was given in the Annual Report for 1938.

Generally speaking, the area is not adequately supplied with water, and shortage of water in parts of the area does occur during the summer months. Shenmore, Madley was affected this way. In addition owing to technical defects in the pumping plant the R.A.F. mains failed at one time.

There are numerous private wells which serve as supplies for one or two dwellings, not without some success as regards the quantity of water available.

Owing to the very large number of water supplies in use throughout the Rural District, it is very difficult to exercise control of the quality of water consumed for potable and other purposes. All the piped supplies provided by the Local Authority give water of good potable quality. The small piped schemes in the hands of private owners are, generally speaking, of reasonable potable quality. The quality of the water yielded by the numerous individual wells and springs is of variable quality.

In the middle period of the year, a deterioration of the quality of the water supplied to the R.A.F. mains in Kingstone and Madley parishes was detected.

This improved when the storage tank on the site was cleansed, but certain technical difficulties at the pumping station were also contributory. The Council is faced with difficulty in exercising control over this supply and the present ill-defined position needs clarification if the supply is to give adequate supply of wholesome water at all times.

This supply is the only water supply within the area to which purification treatment is given, this is because the untreated water is pumped from the River Wye. No samples were taken from the river water as samples taken at various points during the previous year has shown the Wye water to be of the usual character of such rivers. However, 11 samples of the treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination and 9 were of good potable standard and 2 showed some deterioration of the usual high standard.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:-

There are no public sewers within the Rural District. In the parishes of Kingstone and Madley a system of sewers constructed during the War in connection with the R.A.F. establishment remained unchanged. The Council continued the management of the disposal works erected in conjunction with these sewers. These works are of considerable size, and contain settlement tanks, rotary biological filters and sludge tanks. The flow of sewage at present being dealt with is a small fraction of the maximum volume with which the works can properly treat.

A small sewage disposal installation was constructed in connection with the Council Housing Scheme in Orcop. This deals with the drainage from a small group of dwellings.

Twenty-one new drains were constructed for dwelling houses, and three for other premises. The number of existing drains repaired or reconstructed was 14. The number of drain tests carried out by the Sanitary Inspector was 31.

RIVERS AND STREAMS:-

The rural district contains and is bounded by a number of rivers. The River Wye in the north forms part of the boundary of the area as it flows from Hay to Clifford and then to Bredwardine. This stretch is remarkable for the beauty of the scenery.

In the west of the area the River Monnow rises above Craswall and follows a roughly south easterly course. It passes Llanvynoe, Longtown and Wallersone, turns eastward to Monmouth Gap where it is joined by its tributary the River Dore, which has flowed down the golden valley. The Monnow then pursues a winding course until Kentchurch is reached where it leaves the boundary of the District on its way down to Monmouth. The course of the River Monnow within the District measures several miles.

The Eskley Brook has its source above Michaelchurch and flows in a direction parallel to the upper course of the Monnow which it joins below Longtown. Still further to the east, the small Dulas Brook follows a similar course and joins the River Dore at Pontrilas. The River Dore originates above Peterchurch and is famous in legend. It follows a similar easterly course to Vowchurch passing Abbeydore. After its union with the Dulas Brook it joins the Monnow in the vicinity of Kentchurch.

So far as these rivers are related to the District, they form a group of rural streams, unsuitable for navigation and quite clean. One small brook in Kingstone was found to be showing some evidence of pollution by a trade effluent; this matter is receiving the attention of your officers.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:-

The principal type of closet in use within the area is the pail closet, but the privy is found only slightly less frequently. Efforts to secure conversions continued throughout the year, and 6 privies were converted to pail closets. A further 5 privies were converted to water closets and pail closets were converted to water closets. There remains ample space for further conversions for many years, owing to the few piped water closets available. Opportunity of conversion is very limited.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:-

The Council does not undertake the collection and disposal of domestic or trade refuse, nor does it carry out the cleansing of cesspools and pits. Some difficulty with regard to the indiscriminate disposal of domestic refuse arises from time to time. In the former Madley R.A.F. Station a large number of persons still and a significant amount of trade refuse

SHOPS AND OFFICES:-

No formal action was necessary under the Shops Act, 1934, or under the Public health Act, 1936, but 18 inspections of these premises were made during the year. Informal action resulted in nuisance arising from a convenience being abated.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS:-

There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public on payment within the area.

CAMPING SITES.

The District contains much wonderful scenery, for the Black Mountains form the western boundary, and the area is a land of silver rivers and border castles, rich in legend and in historical associations. Nevertheless, it does not appear to be so attractive to campers as some other areas, and camping constitutes no significant public health problem at the present time.

Two sites were used for camping purposes during 1948. The maximum number of campers present within the area on any one day is estimated at 40 persons which is a decrease on the number of the previous year. No licenses were issued by the Council with respect to camping sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Two harvest camps were provided and maintained by the County Agricultural Executive Committee. These were very satisfactory and required the minimum of supervision.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:-

No dwellings were found to be infested with bed bugs. When such infestations have been discovered it is the usual practice of the Council to call upon the Sanitary Inspector to spray the premises with the insecticide known as Zaldicide or other similar preparation. Whilst this method may not be quite so certain as the use of hydrogen cyanide, it is attended by little risk to life. Hydrogen cyanide being a very poisonous gas, great care and skill is necessary in its use for disinfection purposes, if this is to be done without endangering life.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA:-

I am indebted to Mr. D.J. Francis, Sanitary Inspector to the Council for the tabular statement on the next page furnished under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Regulations, 1935.

INSPECTIONS:-

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ashbins and Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Filthy and Verminous Premises..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Factories (without Mechanical Power)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Factories (with Mechanical Power) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infectious Disease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1678
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shops (Shops Act, 1934)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Housing (Consolidated Regulations 1925)	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Housing (Other )	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Total Inspections..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2792

NOTICES ISSUED:-

Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Statutory Re Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED:-

Drains and Gullies Cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drains Repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Drains Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
New Drains Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Closets Repaired..	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Privies Converted to Pail Closets.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pail Closets Converted to Water Closets ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Privies Converted to Water Closets ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New Inspection Chambers Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Inspection Chambers Repaired..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Sinks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Water Supplies Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sanitary Fittings Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Soil Pipes Repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Disinfections after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cowsheds and Dairies Reconstructed..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cowsheds and Dairies Improved..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Defective Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Defective Roofs Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective Eaves and Gutters Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rain Water Pipes Provided or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective Brickwork Repaired ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Defective Coppers Remedied ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wells Cleaned or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Filthy and Verminous Premises Cleansed	3
Miscellaneous Defects Remedied.	57

Total Defects Remedied.	479
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Factory Form 572. (Revised).

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the year 1948
for the Rural District of Dore and Bredwardine, in the County of Herefordshire.

Part 1. of the Act.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including Inspections
made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	19	25	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1. in which Section 7. is enforced by the Local Authority.	13	13	-	-
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, excluding outworkers premises.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	32	38	-	-

Cases in Which defects were found.

Particulars.	Found	Remodified.	By H.M. Ins.	To H.M. Inspect.	Number of Cases in whi ch prosecut. ve instituted.
Want of Cleanliness.	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors.	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL.	2	2	-	-	-

SECTION D. HOUSING:-

Progress of the Council's building programme, for the provision of new dwellings continued to make slow progress, although 14 new dwellings were completed by the end of the year. These are distributed in four parishes, six being situated in Ewys Harold, four in Peterchurch, two in Orcop and two in Kilpeck. In addition to these completed dwellings, four Council houses were under construction in Clifford and two at Orcop but were incomplete at the end of the year.

This somewhat slow progress may be attributed to a number of causes. The nature of the area is not favourable to speedy erection of buildings. It contains many hills and roads are frequently long and difficult. Suitable building sites are not easily obtained, the inadequacy of water supplies being particularly prone to cause difficulty.

Private persons, by the erection of dwellings, made a slight contribution to the housing accommodation by completing four dwellings, two of these being situated in Cusop parish, whilst one new house was erected in Llanveynoe and another in Madley.

MADLEY. R.A.F.:-

The old buildings in this former R.A.F. establishment continued to be occupied throughout the year by homeless families, and at the end of the year families comprising about 1,000 persons were accommodated. Further dilapidation occurred in many of these buildings, and measures to protect the inhabitants from the weather proved somewhat costly.

A serious effort was made by the Council to improve conditions in a number of ways on this large estate of temporary habitations.

A number of families were allowed to move into less dilapidated buildings and these latter, being beyond further use as habitations, were then dismantled. With regard to some of the buildings of a more permanent nature, the work of conversion into improved dwellings was begun, buildings of this nature when converted providing fairly satisfactory accommodation. In addition, the Council provided cooking stoves and closets in a number of these temporary dwellings.

The tenants continued to enjoy an electricity supply throughout the year. The Management of the estate continued in the hands of Mr. Peers, who continued to handle the many problems which arose with tact and efficiency.

It is possible that further conversions can produce still more improvement on this estate, and the possibility of the use of some of the sites for the purpose of erection new dwellings merits further consideration by the Council. Certain of these sites are provided with water supply, drainage and a roadway, which must have some value in connection with a building site.

It is obvious that a number of the existing buildings will eventually become unfit for human habitation and new accommodation will be required for a number of families.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	462
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	475
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932)	124
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	137
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	162

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE:-

Number of Defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	25
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

1.	Proceedings under Sections, 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	.
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
	(i) By owners	2
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1936 PART IV. OVERCROWDING:-

1.	(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year.	25
	(b)	Number of families dwelling therein.....	42
	(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	168
2.		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
	(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
	(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	14.

At the beginning of the year, 26 dwellings were known to be overcrowded. It was possible to secure relief of overcrowding in one dwelling, so that 25 dwellings were known to be overcrowded at the end of the year. As it is very difficult to keep abreast of all the changes of occupancy which occur in the District, it is possible that the figures for overcrowding underestimate the position.

The District contains a significant number of dwellings which fall far of modern housing standards, but little progress was made in bringing these up to a reasonable standard of fitness. The primary housing need of the area still appears to be the erection of new dwellings. With the passage of time and the continuance of difficult conditions in the building trades, the maintenance of houses in a reasonable state of repair remains a problem of some magnitude.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY:-

THE following table gives a summary of the position with respect to dwellings included in this survey:-

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

MILK:-

At the end of the year, there were 392 purveyors of milk registered with the Local Authority, of these, 317 were registered as wholesale purveyors, 53 as purveyors by wholesale and retail and 22 as retail purveyors.

The number of inspections of cowsheds and dairies made was 260, and as a result of these inspections, 8 defects were discovered and remedied after informal action. The number of purveyors registered showed an increase of one on the corresponding number of the previous year.

In the continuous efforts by the Sanitary Inspector to secure improvement in the quality of the milk produced, seven samples of water used on registered premises were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination but all were found to be of satisfactory potable quality.

There are no plants for the pasteurization of milk situated within the District, and no licences or supplementary licences for the sale of pasteurized milk were issued by the Council. There was no evidence that any acute infectious disease was caused by the consumption of milk sold within the area. No pasteurized or heat treated milk appears to be sold.

ICE CREAM:-

The sale of this food appears to be very limited, but one registration for the manufacture and one for the sale and storage of ice cream were granted by the Council.

WATER CRESS:-

The sale of water cress appears to be insignificant as it grows naturally in the area. No action was required in connection with sales of this food.

SHELL FISH:-

The sale of occasional jars or tins of preserved shell fish appears to embrace the sale of shell fish within the District. No action was necessary by the Department with regard to this food.

MEAT:-

There are no slaughterhouses now in use within the District, as all the meat is supplied from Central Abattoirs. The inspection of meat is limited to that exposed for sale in butcher's shops and the Sanitary Inspector made 17 such inspections. As a result of these inspections, 40 lbs of beef were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered.

TM..

125-
125-

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	-	-	-	-	-
Number Inspected.	38	-	-	18	2
All diseases except Tuberculosis, whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	6	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only, Whole Carcasses Condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected infected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-

UNSAFE FOOD:-

The following table shows the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

FOOD	QUANTITY	CAUSE OF UNSAFENESS.
Beef.	40lbs	Bone Taint.
Milk	15 Tins.	Blown.
Fish	30 Tins.	Blown.
Pork	240 lbs.	Deceased Carcase.
Fish (Plaice)	1½ Stone.	Decomposition.
Kippers.	2 Stone.	Decomposition.

FOOD POISONING:-

One case of food poisoning was notified and confirmed, the patient being a child aged 3 years. Investigation seemed to indicate that the vehicle of infection was a duck egg. The child recovered after a stay in hospital.

The same bacterial agent was recovered from the child's faeces, a duck egg, the flesh of one of the ducks kept on the premises and also from the flesh of a goat which had died some days earlier from an ill defined disease.

The organism was identified as *Salmonella, Typhi Murium*. One of the group commonly causing food poisoning. The findings in this case may food poisoning. The findings in this case may suggest that the goat may have died from infection with this organism.



SECTION F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE:-

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 158, which is slightly greater than the corresponding figure for the previous year which was 146.

The following table shows the incidence of various notifiable infectious diseases according to the quarters of the year, confirmed civilian cases only being included:-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN EACH QUARTER, 1948.

Disease.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th qtr.	Year.
Scarlet Fever.	1	1	1	8	11
Whooping Cough	27	65	3	-	95
Measles.	2	31	3	-	36
Pneumonia.	4	5	-	-	9
Erysipelas.	1	-	1	1	3
Ophthalmia. Neonatorum	1	-	-	1	2
Diphtheria.	-	-	1	-	1
Typhoid Fever.	-	-	1	-	1
 All Diseases	 36	 102	 10	 10	 158

It will be seen that the most prevalent disease was whooping cough which gave rise to 95 notifications. About one third of these occurred during the first quarter and the remainder being almost entirely confined to the second quarter of the year.

Whooping Cough:-

The incidence of whooping cough showed a considerable increase on that of the preceding years, and is the highest recorded since the disease became compulsorily notifiable. In general terms the disease was not excessively severe and there were no deaths.

Measles:-

The incidence of measles 36 cases, showed a marked fall on that of the previous year which was 100, most cases occurring in the second quarter (1). The disease was mild and there was nothing unusual in the incidence of the disease.

Pneumonia:-

There were nine cases of pneumonia notified, these all occurred in the

first half of the year, and there was one death. Pneumonia was the only acute infectious disease causing death.

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFYABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACCORDING
TO AGE.

Age Group.	Scarlet Fever.	Whoop. Cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Erys- inclas	diph- theria.	Typhoid Fever.
0+	-	18	3	2	-	-	-
1+	1	23	10	-	-	-	-
3+	-	14	9	-	-	-	-
5+	5	28	10	2	-	-	1
10+	5	8	2	-	-	1	-
15+	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
25+	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown.	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
ALL AGES.	11	95	36	9	3	1	1

Tuberculosis:-

At the end of 1947, there were 54 cases of tuberculosis on the Register, 42 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary. During the year 23 cases were added to the register, 15 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary, of these 11 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary were with respect to new cases. During the year 14 cases were removed from the Register, 10 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary, and on 31st December 1948, 63 cases remained on the Register, 47 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1948

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15+	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
25+	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
35+	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
45+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals.	6	5	1	4	2	4	-	-

Typhoid Fever:-

The single case of typhoid fever notified as a result of a child consuming infected food in another District. The patient, a child 6 years of age recovered slowly after a severe attack.

